(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2472)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1794.

BRUSSELS, *March* 15.

ALL the motions and preparations which the combined armies have made on the frontiers are only on the defenſive, occaſioned by the enemy drawing their troops together. It is known from good authority, that in the councils of war held here and at Mons, it has been agreed upon, that the combined armies ſhall not begin to act until the great reinforcements which are expected from Germany and England ſhall have arrived. It will therefore certainly be half April before we can act on the offenſive.

The French in the mean time ſeem to be determined to open the campaign with a general attack, which is to be made from the furthermoſt frontiers of Luxemburg unto the ſea ſhore at the ſame time; our generals therefore take all the neceſſary precautions to cover our frontiers.

The greateſt part of the French army of the Moſelle drawing itſelf towards Diedenhofen; a corps of Auſtrians has been detached from the county of Namur, in order to reinforce the ſmall army of general Beaulieu, who has taken his head quarters at Arlon. The greateſt part of the Engliſh army marched on the 10th inſtant, from Cottryk to Menin, becauſe this place is threatened with an attack from the French, who draw together near Lincelles. The duke of York held lately a general review of the Engliſh army, and gave orders to change its poſition. According to appearances, the Engliſh army is to occupy a poſt of conſequence behind the river Lys.

Since the beginning of laſt week about 1000 new Auſtrian cavalry have paſſed through here, and a corps of 6000 is expected every day at Shrinen: here and in all other cities it is amazing full of ſtrangers; government has therefore taken very ſevere meaſures; all theſe ſtrangers that cannot legitimate themſelves are looked upon with a very jealous eye. A ſtrong corps of Hanoverian troops is expected here this day.

P. S. This moment we receive a letter from Cottryk which mentions, that the engagement which took place between the French and the Engliſh at Worwick had been a very bloody one, and that the Engliſh had taken a good many priſoners of the French, as likewiſe ſome pieces of cannon. This letter mentions likewiſe, that the armed peaſants took the enemy in the rear, and thereby greatly contributed to the advantages which have been obtained.

TURIN, *February* 26.

The French notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather and the badneſs of the roads cannot be quiet; lately they attacked from Nigga the poſts at Coloneſts, and made fifty of our ſoldiers with two officers priſoners, they now threaten a poſt which commands the city of Saorgie.

ALGIERS, *February* 7.

The dey is very favourably inclined towards the French, to theſe alone it is allowed to export grain; a permiſſion which has been refuſed to the Spaniards. The truce with Portugal has procured to the Algerines already ten American and ſix Genoeſe prizes. The plague is raging yet in the interior parts of the country, but the city has been clear of it ever ſince laſt Auguſt.

AMSTERDAM, *March* 15.

It is now reſolved to ſearch and take all Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels bound for France; no body therefore will ſhip in them, nor can any inſurance be done on them either here or in London.

OSTEND, *March* 12.

On Saturday laſt a fiſherman came in here with the account that on the preceding day he ſpoke a Swediſh veſſel, coming from Sweden and bound for Dunkirk, laden with cannon, powder, &c. and which had ſeveral French ſoldiers on board. The Swediſh captain deſired the fiſherman to give him a man to pilot him into Dunkirk which he could not refuſe him, whereupon he continued his voyage. The fiſherman having made this report, the commander of the Engliſh men of war here diſpatched immediately a cutter in order to take the Swediſh veſſel: but the cutter not being returned yet, and a ſtrong eaſterly wind blowing, it is feared the Swediſh veſſel has reached Dunkirk before the cutter could come up with it. The day before yeſterday an Engliſh tranſport arrived here from London with twelve beautiful horſes on board for the duke of York, which the king makes him a preſent of.

LONDON, *March* 17.

Intelligence is received, that the French have for the preſent changed their intentions of viſiting Great-Britain, firſt intending the conqueſt of the Iſland of Jerſey. The force is collected at St. Maloes, the number announced is 10,000 men. The force at Jerſey conſiſts of the 63d regiment, which is 600 ſtrong; about 800 royaliſts in Britiſh pay; five companies of invalids; and about 4000 militia.

A letter from Lyons, has the following curious paragraph: "Jean Baptiſta Victorie Guillotine, M. D. formerly of Lyons, was lately among the multitude who have been executed here; he was charged with having correſponded with perſons at Turin. It is an extraordinary thing that he ſhould ſuffer death by an inſtrument of his own invention. He died with great reluctance; and declared, that when he produced his inſtrument to the world, it was from motives of humanity alone!"

On the 13th ult. the grand arſenal of Corunna was burnt down. Sixty perſons periſhed in the conflagration, and thirty others were dangerouſly burnt. It is ſuppoſed to have been ſet on fire by the French refugees, four of whom are taken up on ſuſpicion.

By an American gentleman who left Breſt on Friday laſt we learn, that there were thirty-one ſail, beſides a great numoer of frigates lying at ſingle anchor, ready to put to ſea at the ſhorteſt warning. They were all apparently in excellent condition.

Their ſuppoſed object is for the preſent to intercept if poſſible the Gibraltar homeward bound fleet, which conſiſts of 170 ſail, and having, it is thought, a very ſtrong convoy. It is to be hoped lord Howe's appearance will cool the ardor of their expectations. They are now out, and, as long as they keep the ſea, the public anxiety is not likely to be abated.

Accounts from Turkey, received at Vienna the 19th ult. ſtate that ſeveral Ruſſian veſſels had been captured in the Archipelago, by French frigates, in ſight of Turkiſh men of war, without the leaſt interference of the latter.

The valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men, have got ſafe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two ſeventy-four gun ſhips.

It was yeſterday reported at Plymouth, that accounts had arrived there from France of the following fleet having ſailed from Breſt, for the purpoſe of making a deſcent on ſome part of this kingdom, or Ireland, viz. twenty-two ſail of the line, fifteen frigates, and 117 tranſports, having 65,000 troops on board. We cannot, however, give the leaſt credit to this rumour at preſent.

The allied fleets aſſuredly remain complete maſters of the Mediterranean; no ſhips of conſequence can paſs in or out of the ports either of Toulon or Marſeilles, without obſervation; in conſequence of which the importation of grain, and other neceſſaries, is almoſt entirely put a ſtop to.

March 18. The hoſtile armies ſtill occupy their cantonments on the borders of the Rhine, in the utmoſt tranquillity, a few occaſional ſkirmiſhes between the advanced poſts of each excepted.

As the whole ſtrength of the Auſtrian army is to be collected in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and the aſſiſtance of the court of Berlin is at preſent problematical, it has been again propoſed by the circles to defend the empire by the aid of the inhabitants, who are to riſe *en maſſe*, after the imitation of the French.

This ſuggeſtion, as it excludes the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia, has given riſe to ſome little coolneſs between the two preponderant powers, and has been formally oppoſed by count de Soden, who ſtates—

I. That the king his maſter had ſome time ago objected to this plan, when it was firſt propoſed to the diet, and therefore did not expect to ſee it again urged.

II. That his majeſty felt himſelf under the neceſſity of reiterating to the ſix anterior circles, "That if they inſiſt on this propoſition, his majeſty will be forced (much againſt his inclination) to withdraw his troops, as he cannot think of expoſing them to the threatened dangers." And

III. That the following motives induce his majeſty to oppoſe the reſolution of arming all the inhabitants and ſubjects of the empire:—

1. The ſcarcity that will naturally enſue from the employment of the peaſantry.

2. The want of arms.

3. The impoſſibility of teaching military diſcipline at ſo ſhort a notice.

4. The neceſſity of a familiar acquaintance with the art of war, as the two laſt campaigns have fully evinced.

5. The danger of aſſembling a maſs, whoſe opinions, in reſpect to government, are as numerous as themſelves; ſo that diſſenſions may eaſily ariſe, which would be attended with the moſt diſaſtrous conſequence to the armies, and even to the conſtitution of the empire.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſeeming differences, there is every reaſon to believe that his Pruſſian majeſty will, on the one hand, be prevailed upon to leſſen his demands; and that the ſtates of the empire, on the other hand, will conſent to the payment of a ſubſidy, which however heavy it may be to ſome of them, will yet in the end prove infinitely more beneficial than the plan of defence now propoſed.

SOMETHING NEW.

A young woman, of genteel appearance, went into the ſhop of a grocer in Stockport, laſt week, and aſked for a pound of gun-powder tea, which, being weighed and tied up, ſhe put into her pocket; but, on preparing to pay for it, ſhe exclaimed, "Dear me, I have left my purſe at home upon the table; however, I'll leave the tea, and ſend my ſervant with the money for it." So ſaying, ſhe drew from her pocket what appeared to be the ſame parcel ſhe had received juſt before. However, the ſervant not coming, Mr. —, was about to return the tea into the canniſter, when lo! to his no ſmall ſurpriſe, he found his *ſuperfine tea* had been metamorphoſed into *ſuperfine ſnow-duſt*, whilſt in the young lady's pocket.—Let Breſlaw, Boaz, Katterſelto, or any of the reſt of the conjuring crew excel this if they can.

Extract of a letter from captain William Simpſon, of the ſhip Ark, bound from London to Ancona.

"Toulon, January 17.

"This is the firſt day I have liberty granted me to write you, and I am ſorry to have to inform you of my being taken on the 31ſt of December, in the outer bay of Toulon.

"I arrived at Gibraltar the 17th, and on the 18th a ſignal for a convoy to the eaſtward was hoiſted on board the Ardent. On the 19th I went on board, and received my inſtructions for Toulon, as there were none for Leghorn: but that from Toulon there was an opportunity every day, and was informed that they ſhould get under way as ſoon as it moderated, which was in the afternoon of the ſame day. Four ſhips and a frigate (the ſaid frigate came in two days before us; and ſhared the ſame fate) and I got under way, in company with ſeveral others, and ſailed. The next day we could ſee nothing of our convoy. I kept along the coaſt of Spain, and ſaw nothing to trouble us. In the gulph of Lyons we ſaw ſeveral Engliſh and Spaniſh men of war, but not one of them came to ſpeak with us.

"On the 31ſt ult. we came off this place, and ſeeing all appear friendly, and white colours hoiſted on all the forts, we ſtood in to the outer bay; I put the ſhip about to ſtand out again, when it fell calm all at once; and the grand fort of Malgues poured the ſhot ſo quick upon us, and a large boat being a-head, full of ſoldiers, I was obliged to ſtrike, and now am in cloſe confinement, in company with my two mates, without money, cloaths, or friends.

"We have been well uſed ſince we have been priſoners.

"P. S. Dated February 16. Since I wrote you the above, there have been three more Engliſh veſſels taken; one in the harbour from Guernſey, a captain Wood, and a captain Barrell, of Yarmouth. Since lord Hood left this, there have been fifteen or ſixteen veſſels, Spaniſh and Engliſh, taken in the harbour—ſo you may judge what a good look out is kept by the Engliſh.

"The Ark is eſtimated to be worth £.40,000."

ROSSEAU, (*Dominica*) *April* 10.

St. Lucia ſurrendered at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 4th inſtant, the French garriſon marched out of Morne Fortune and laid down their arms as priſoners of war, they are to be ſent to France, not to ſerve againſt the arms of his Britannic majeſty during the war.

His royal highneſs prince Edward, taking poſſeſſion with the grenadiers and light infantry, hoiſted the Britiſh colours, and changed the name to that of Fort Charlotte. The 6th and 9th regiments are left under the command of colonel Gordon.

Not a man killed or wounded.

Immediately after the ſurrender of the iſland of Martinique, his excellency Sir Charles Grey iſſued a proclamation calling upon the ſeveral officers in the French courts of law to come in and enter upon their functions—in all matters that relate between individual and individual, until his majeſty's pleaſure be further known—Another was likewiſe iſſued, forbidding that any French perſons ſhould appear with cockades, croſſes, or any other marks of diſtinction, unleſs authoriſed by the king of Great-Britain.

BOSTON, *May* 9.

The MILITIA.

A well organized and diſciplined militia, has been long acknowledged the palladium of a free country. In that ſituation, the militia are equally ready to reſiſt any encroachments on their rights as men, or extenſion of power, in their legal government; and to protect their country from invaſion and plunder, by extraneous armies.

On Tueſday laſt, there was a general examination of the equipments of the militia, throughout the commonwealth, and we have the pleaſure to learn, they were, in general, well furniſhed, agreeably to the preſcription of the law. The Boſton regiment, by the unremitted exertions of the commander, of the

different wards, appeared in complete uniform. Too much praise cannot be beſtowed on thoſe, who, without proſpect of reward, and to the injury of their private buſineſs, have placed the militia in ſo reſpectable a ſituation; and to thoſe who have generouſly ſubſcribed to this laudable purpoſe. The companies of captains Homer and Johnſon, appeared with elegant new ſtandards.

NEW-YORK, *May* 19.

By the brig Mary, captain Haley, in forty-eight days from Breſt, we have received the following important intelligence:

About the 20th March, an engagement took place between the French and Pruſſian armies, which ended in a ſignal victory on the ſide of the republicans. In this action, glorious for the cauſe of liberty, upwards of 6000 of the ſlaves of the deſpotic Pruſſian monarch bit the duſt.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually re-taken ſome time before captain Haley ſailed.

Victory has alſo crowned their efforts againſt Spain, and many of her towns are now in their poſſeſſion. In addition to all this, we are poſitively aſſured, not a veſtige of the rebel army is left; having, almoſt to a man, paid the forfeit of their heinous crimes.

At ſea ſucceſs has equally favoured their ſtruggles; ſeveral of the Cork fleet, and twenty-nine valuable ſhips from the Straits, bound to London, had changed their courſe, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Proviſions at Breſt, and in every town in France, were very plenty, and an important ſtroke was meditating againſt England; eight line of battle ſhips, with ſeveral tranſports, had ſailed for Jerſey and Guernſey, and had no doubt of becoming maſters of thoſe two iſlands. The Breſt fleet conſiſted of about fifty-five ſail of the line; captain Bompard has got the command of a 74 gun ſhip.

We further learn, that the Portugueſe have ſent a fleet to the mouth of the Straits, to check the Algerines.

By captain Smith of the brig Nancy, in 18 days from Jeremie, we have information that we believe authentic—That a packet had arrived at Barbadoes in 18 days from England, bearing orders for calling in all privateers, and reſtoring all American veſſels and cargoes. All Britiſh ports are opened, and French ports all declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege. On the arrival of theſe orders, a Britiſh frigate was ſent to blockade Aux-Cayes. This news was received at the Leeward before the captain ſailed. He ſaw this intelligence in the Jamaica papers—and he alſo ſaw London papers brought by the packet.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in Kingſton, dated 12th April, to their correſpondent in this city.

"I am extremely ſorry for the diſcouragement, and I cannot help adding, the very unfair treatment that the merchants of your ſtates have met with in their intercourſe with our new poſſeſſions in St. Domingo; it has ariſen from indiſtinct orders, having been iſſued by the lords of the admiralty in the firſt inſtance, and the ſpirit of theſe orders again miſconceived by our commanders in theſe ſeas. I think I can with certainty ſay that an end is now put to that evil, but am apprehenſive that you have already felt it ſo ſeverely as to have been induced to leave off that trade entirely; to remove this unfortunate impreſſion as far as poſſible, I have requeſted the governor of this iſland to write circular letters to the Britiſh conſuls in the different ports of America, aſſuring them, that not only the ports of this iſland, but thoſe of our poſſeſſions of St. Domingo, are open to all kinds of proviſions, being brought there in American veſſels; and that they will be allowed to carry away every deſcription of produce, without any reſtrictions whatever."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

A gentleman is arrived in town from Lexington, Kentucky, which place he left the 1ſt of May. He informs that the projected expedition under general Clark is totally broken up; the Indians, we learn, continue their depredations.

Accounts are received that a veſſel arrived at Antigua, twenty-three days ſince, in 34 days from England, and brought intelligence, that the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey were taken by the French.

Captain Flinn of the ſnow Hebe, in 36 days from Oporto, brings the following very pleaſing intelligence:

"PORTUGAL HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST ALGIERS."

Captain Flinn left the town of Oporto the 10th of April, but was delayed two days at the bar. The 12th of April, the morning he ſailed, an expreſs arrived to Mr. Brown, the vice-conſul, from Mr. Church, our conſul at Liſbon, ſaying, the demand made by the dey of Algiers was ſo enormous, the queen had refuſed to pay it. And that in conſequence ſeveral frigates had ſailed for their old ſtation, the mouth of the Straits. Mr. Brown ſent the letter received from Mr. Church, which captain Flinn read, as well as captain M'Collom, of the Catharine, of Philadelphia; captain Sweat, of the Mary, of Boſton; captain Farley, of the Betſey, of ditto; who all ſailed in company with him.—The letters received by captain Flinn, are no later than the 9th of April, and make no mention of war being declared, but generally agree it might be daily expected.

Three days after captain Flinn left Oporto, ſpoke the Catharine.

He was boarded on the 4th inſtant by the Hope privateer, of Bermuda; who, after examining his papers, behaved very civilly and left him.

After ſtrict inquiry, the editor (of the Philadelphia Gazette) has not been able to learn that the Engliſh *have eſtabliſhed* any additional poſts within the territory of the United States; the fact appears to be, that ſuch a meaſure is in contemplation, by the Britiſh governor in Canada.

No ſteps have yet been taken to order out the militia (in conſequence of the above intelligence) as reported this forenoon in town.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, May 4.

"American property now goes unmoleſted, and every encouragement given them. Guadaloupe is taken, and the Britiſh fleet ſails to-morrow for England."

Extract of a letter from Yorkſhire, in England, dated March 30, to a gentleman in this city.

"It is remarkable here that an univerſal opinion ſeems to pervade all thinking perſons, that great changes are coming on the earth, however they may differ in their political ſentiments, or in the views of the particular events that may happen. The accounts we have from good information are, that a large body of Jews at Amſterdam, ſtruck with the extraordinary appearances of the preſent day, and their coincidence with the prophecies, reſpecting their nation, have lately appointed a ſelect number of their principal men, to examine attentively, and with prayer, the evidences of Chriſtianity. The iſſue, I hope, will be to their conviction, and the joy and benefit of thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians."

The following article has been handed by captain Keown to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, for publication.

Various accounts have been publiſhed concerning the riot that happened on board the ſhip Apollo, captain Keown, in Charleſton, and I am perſuaded various have the opinions been about the cauſe. As I have ſeen the publications in Charleſton and likewiſe in Philadelphia, and have not yet found the true ſtatement, I ſhall beg leave to give a ſketch of the affray, being an eye-witneſs the greateſt part of the time.

This mob was in number about 16 or 20 men and boys, with cutlaſſes, daggers and piſtols, one of them riding a horſe, with a Spaniſh jack tied to his tail; they came along ſide the Apollo, and aſked the ſecond mate for the colours, in broken Engliſh; he ſpoke faſt, which was not underſtood by either party; a forward French boy attempted to run down into the ſhip's cabin, and a gentleman, a Mr. David Thompſon, ſaw him and put him back; they however went athore, and their head man, a boatſwain, ſeemed ſatisfied. I ſpoke to him in a laughing manner, and told him that I had no colours but an old enſign, and that would be of no ſervice to them; he ſeemed ſatisfied, and went on the wharf. Three of my men were all the time on the bowſprit, bending the jib and fore-top-maſt ſtay-ſail, and, like many others, were laughing at the fun. This ſame boatſwain looked at them, thinking they were making game of him, exclaimed *facre Dieu*, your people be no good Americans, and ran forward; three of the others jumped on the fore-caſtle off the wharf, and pulled the man in, and put a cockade in his mouth to kiſs it; he refuſed, but held down his head, in order that they might pin it on his cap; the boatſwain then began to beat him on the head with a trumpet which he had in his hand, and cut the man much; the other two came in off the bowſprit, in order to ſave their companion, but without any weapons; they three were much abuſed in an inſtant, by numbers. I got forward, endeavouring to get them athore and my people down the fore-ſcuttle, but could not effect either one or the other, until one of the mob drew a dagger, and after cutting one of my people deſperately in the head, turned round, (notwithſtanding the unfortunate man who was killed, was underneath one of the Frenchmen) this murderer ſtabbed him, which he died of in 13 hours afterwards. In the ſcuffle, the third man received a ſlight ſtab on one of his ribs, ſuppoſed to be done with a knife. All the time, ſeveral of the mob threw ſtones off the wharf, and bruiſed the mate; they then all jumped on ſhore, but were ſoon ſeized by ſome of the citizens, and carried to the guard-houſe; after examination, ſix of the moſt active were committed to gaol.

During my abſence on the examination, the conſul, with ſeveral other French gentlemen, came on board the ſhip, and left word with the mate that they were ſorry for the crime, but would inſiſt on having the murderers hanged without trial, and the reſt ſeverely puniſhed.

In the Courier, a London paper of the 15th of March, there is the following liſt of packets which have ſailed from Falmouth three times, and have been obliged to put back again, with the mails on board, viz. two for Liſbon, two for Corunna, two for New-York and Halifax, and one with the mails for Jamaica and the Leeward iſlands. The cauſe of this delay we underſtand to be, that the Channel is full of French privateers.

The Indian Chief has been captured by a French ſhip of war, on her voyage from England, becauſe ſhe had a few ſtaves on board.

The George Barclay eſcaped the ſame fate, by ſomething like a miracle! During her voyage from Philadelphia to England, in December laſt, ſhe was hailed in the Britiſh Channel by a French frigate. The captain examined her manifeſt, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction that ſeveral articles, which he enumerated, were not on board; otherwiſe he ſhould have been obliged to capture the veſſel. Among the reſt he mentioned ſtaves. There were ſtaves in the veſſel, but they had it firſt, by miſtake, been forgot in making out the manifeſt, and were, after it had been ſigned, endorſed on the back of it. This trifling miſtake ſaved the ſhip, as the Frenchman did not think of turning to the other ſide of the paper.

London papers of the 19th March, contain letters from lord Hood, captains Linzee and Young, and general Dundas, which give an account of the operations of the Britiſh fleet and army at Corſica; from which it appears, that on the 19th of February the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of the empty town of St. Florenzo, the whole of the garriſon having gone off two days before, towards Baſtia. Lord Hood had in his diviſion of the fleet 2200 Touloneſe. The fleet ſuffered much from ſeveral ſtorms on its way from the iſlands of Hieres; and in attacking the tower in Mortella Bay, the Juno and Fortitude ſuffered greatly from the red-hot ſhot of the French, and made no impreſſion on the tower, after two and an half hours cannonading it; at length, ſome red-hot ſhot from the ſhips ſetting fire to the bomb junk, which defended the works, they ſurrendered. There were 33 men in the tower, only two of which were wounded, and thoſe mortally.

The Fortitude had her main-maſt much wounded, many of her ſhrouds cut away, three of her lower deck guns diſmounted, ſeveral hot ſhot in her hull; a great many men blown up by the exploſion of powder in a box, ſtruck by an hot ſhot—ſhe was on fire by another hot ſhot lodged in her ſide; the fire was, however, extinguiſhed without material damage—beſide which, ſhe had 6 men killed and 36 wounded. The land forces, it appears, ſuffered greatly, but no details appear; the operations have ſo far ſucceeded, that, according to general Dundas's letter, "they have ſecured the poſſeſſion of Mortella Bay."

The following letter from the governor of Jamaica, to his Britannic majeſty's conſul-general of the United States of America, is here publiſhed for the information of all whom it may concern:—

Jamaica, King's-houſe, April 12, 1794.

SIR,

Having with the advice of his majeſty's council, opened the ports of this iſland, for the importation of all kinds of proviſions in neutral veſſels, to the 20th day of October next, and four months further notice to be given, I beg to recommend it to you to make the ſame in the moſt public manner, throughout the United States, and to encourage the export of proviſions either for this iſland, or the ports of St. Domingo, under the Britiſh government. I can venture to aſſure a ready ſale for all ſuch proviſions, and the veſſels bringing them to the iſland of St. Domingo, will, for the preſent, be allowed to carry away produce to the amount of their cargoes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Sir John Temple, Bart.
Conſul general from Great-Britain.

His Britannic majeſty's conſul-general for the middle and ſouthern ſtates of America, gives notice, that he has received advices from his majeſty's lieutenant governor of Jamaica, that the ports of that iſland will be open for the importation of all kinds of proviſions, in neutral veſſels, until the 20th of October next; at the expiration of which time, four months notice will be given; and for the encouragement of merchants trading to the ports in the iſland of St. Domingo, in the poſſeſſion of his majeſty's forces, aſſurances are given, that all veſſels carrying proviſions thither, will for the preſent, be allowed to bring away produce to the amount of their cargoes.

May 21ſt, 1794.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *May* 5.

Yeſterday evening the ſhip Major Pinckney, captain Grice, arrived off the bar in ſix weeks paſſage from Falmouth.

Captain Finlay, from Gonaives, touched at Cape Nicola Mole, where he ſaw a letter from a merchant in Jamaica to his correſpondent there. Which mention that he was ſorry to inform him, that the Spaniards had withdrawn from the confederacy of the powers of Europe, engaged in war againſt the French. In corroboration of this information, captain F. ſays eight Spaniſh ſhips of the line, with other armed veſſels, had laid inactive at a port near Gonaives for ſome time paſt, ſuppoſed to be in conformity to orders received from the Spaniſh government, and the French and Spaniards in St. Domingo were on the moſt friendly footing.

That the French inhabitants, which had lately ſubmitted themſelves to the Britiſh arms, had aroſe in oppoſition to their new maſters, planted the national ſtandard in ſight of Cape Nicola Mole, and completely inveſted that place.

BALTIMORE, *May* 23.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town, received by laſt evening's mail.

"It is ſaid that Simcoe is fortifying all the rapids of the Miami. The invaſion of the Spaniſh dominions is ſtill meditated by the wrongheads to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt. Poſſibly, this movement of Simcoe may be accounted for from an alarm which Sedgwick's motion, for an addition of auxilary force, may have made about ten weeks ſince, on the news of a certain perſon. For though I cannot doubt that the Britiſh cabinet intended war, at the period of the 6th November yet it appears to me, they thought better of it by the 9th January; and then the Canada politics muſt have gone through a change correſponding with their ſecond thoughts."

Extract of a letter from another gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 21, to his friend in this town.

"I have juſt been informed, that orders are actually iſſued for 10,000 militia, to be ready to turn out at the ſhorteſt notice.

"Accounts are received here, that governor Simcoe, of Upper Canada, with about 300 Britiſh & Canadians, is within 45 miles of general Wayne—and that the hoſtile Indians are collecting in force. What the iſſue may be, time only can diſcloſe."

From the (Norfolk) AMERICAN GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of the 19th inſtant.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Dominick Terry, captain De Hart, from Liſbon, which place he left the 28th of March, in company with upwards of 40 ſail of American veſſels, under the convoy of a Portugueſe frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the captain of the frigate informed captain De Hart, that their orders were to cruiſe between the Weſtern-Iſlands, Madeira, and Cape St. Vincents, to intercept and capture all Algerine veſſels.

When captain De Hart left Liſbon, they were fitting out a number of ſhips of war to cruiſe againſt the Algerines.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 29.

A Charleſton paper of the ſecond inſtant, ſays,

A letter from an officer on board the French privateer l'Aime Point-Petre, captain Talbot, that ſailed from this port a ſhort time ſince, and who has taken and carried into Savannah, the ſhip Grenada Packet, of London, laſt from Penſicola, mentions, that the cargo of their prize, conſiſting of fur and ſkins, is valued at 18,000l. and that the ſpecie they have as yet got out of her, is only about 1200 dollars; but, that one of the people taken in the ſhip, has reported, that there are 5 hogſheads of gold and ſilver on board; and, that what ſeems to corroborate this circumſtance is, the Britiſh conſul's offering any price for the ſhip and cargo, as ſhe ſtands.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Liſbon to their correſpondent in New-York, dated March 18, 1794.

"We have hopes that the time is now near, when buſineſs will again be done betwixt us and the ſtates with its former liberty and diſembarraſſment, and that you will have an opportunity of ſending again your ſhips to Europe, as it is reported that the Portugueſe have or will declare war againſt the Algerines; and will ſoon have a fleet out againſt them as formerly."

Congreſs of the United States.

UNITED STATES, MAY 21, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I LAY before you a certain information, whereby it would appear that ſome encroachment was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of Britiſh troops. Proceeding upon a ſuppoſition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I cauſed the repreſentation to be made to the Britiſh miniſter, a copy of which accompanies this meſſage.

It cannot be neceſſary to comment upon the very ſerious nature of ſuch an encroachment, nor to urge that this new ſtate of things ſuggeſts the propriety of placing the United States in a poſture of effectual preparation for an event, which, notwithſtanding the endeavours making to avert, it may, by circumſtances beyond our control, be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

In SENATE, May 23, 1794.

Ordered, That the meſſage from the preſident of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the meſſage of the preſident of the United States of the 21ſt inſtant, be printed for the uſe of the ſenate.

Atteſt. SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES, May 23, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter from the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty, in anſwer to a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, communicated to congreſs yeſterday; and alſo the copy of a letter from the ſecretary, which is referred to the above mentioned letter of the miniſter.

G. WASHINGTON.

No. I.

Philadelphia, May 20.

SIR,

IT cannot be unknown to you, that a ſpeech, ſaid to be addreſſed, on the 10th of February, 1794, to ſeveral Indian nations, and aſcribed to the governor-general of his Britannic majeſty at Quebec, has appeared in moſt of the public prints in the United States. With ſo many circumſtances of authenticity, after remaining ſo long without contradiction, it might have juſtified us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under Britiſh authority. Our forbearance thus to inquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great-Britain; and indicates, at the ſame time, our hopes from the declaration of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would diſcountenance every meaſure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, Sir, while I entertain a firm perſuaſion that in preſuming this ſpeech to be genuine, I cannot well err, I ſhould be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you ſhould think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the Britiſh miniſtry were forwarding aſſurances of good will, does lord Dorcheſter foſter and encourage, in the Indians, hoſtile diſpoſitions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge ſuſpicion, what might not be conjectured, *as to the influence* by which our treaty was defeated, in the laſt year, from the aſſembling of deputies from almoſt all the nations who were at the late general council on the Miami, and whoſe enmity againſt us cannot be doubted? How nearly would that ſuſpicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that ſo high an officer as himſelf, would ſo raſhly hazard this expreſſion, "I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if we were at war with the United States in the courſe of the preſent year; and if we are, a line muſt then be drawn by the warriors."

But this ſpeech only forebodes hoſtility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, *hoſtility itſelf*. The preſident of the United States has underſtood through channels of real confidence, that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a Britiſh regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to aſk, whether theſe things be ſo? It has been uſual, for each party in a negotiation, to pay ſuch a deference to the pretenſions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the ſame poſture, until the negotiation was concluded. On this principle you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the juriſdiction attempted to be exerciſed, under the ſtate of Vermont, within the diſtrict occupied by the troops of your king, and demanded, that our government ſhould ſuppreſs it, from reſpect to the diſcuſſion which was pending. On this principle you were aſſured that proper meaſures ſhould be adopted. On the ſame principle you renew, on the 10th of March, 1794, a ſimilar application, and are anſwered, that the meaſures of the government ſhould correſpond with its aſſurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garriſons and diſtricts, to which your letters relate, are confeſſedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect!

But you will not ſuppoſe that I put the impropriety of the preſent aggreſſion upon the prudency of the negotiation. I quote this only to ſhew the contraſt between the temper obſerved on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This poſſeſſion of our acknowledged territory has not the pretext of *ſtatu quo* on its ſide; it has no pretext at all. It is an act, *the hoſtility of which cannot be palliated* by any connexion with that negotiation. It is calculated to ſupport an enemy whom we are ſeeking to bring to peace.

A late miſſion of the United States to Great-Britain is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the ſincere wiſh of our government to preſerve peace and a good underſtanding with your nation. But our honour and ſafety require that *an inveſion ſhall be repelled*.

Let me therefore inform you, Sir, that I have it in charge from the preſident of the United States, to requeſt and urge you to take immediate and effectual meaſures, as far as in you lies, to ſuppreſs theſe hoſtile movements; to call to mind that the army of the United States, in their march againſt the enemy, will not be able to diſtinguiſh between *them* and *any other people* aſſociated in the war; to compare theſe encroachments with the candour of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admoniſh thoſe who ſhall throw obſtacles in the way of negotiation and tranquillity, that they will be reſponſible for all the unhappy conſequences. I have the honour to be, with reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty.

No. II.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your letter of the 20th current, which I did not receive till late in the afternoon yeſterday, it is neceſſary for me to premiſe that, whatever may be my perſonal opinion, with reſpect to the ſtyle and manner in which you have thought it proper to addreſs me, upon the preſent occaſion, it is not my intention to offer any animadverſion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the ſubjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me ſo categorically, as you have required it, an explanation of any meaſure emanating from the governors of Canada, over whoſe actions, I have no control, and for whoſe conduct I am not reſponſible; I am willing to admit the authenticity of the ſpeech to certain Indian nations, to which you have alluded, and which you have aſcribed to the governor-general of his majeſty's poſſeſſions in North-America. But in order to aſcertain the preciſe ſenſe of the only paſſage of that ſpeech, to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I ſhall quote the paſſage at length.

"*Children*,

"Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner in which the people of the States puſh on, and act, and talk on this ſide, and from what I can learn of their conduct towards the ſea, I ſhall not be ſurpriſed, if we are at war with them in the courſe of the preſent year; and if ſo, a line muſt then be drawn by the warriors." From the context of this whole paſſage, it is manifeſt that lord Dorcheſter was perſuaded that the aggreſſion which might eventually lead to a ſtate of hoſtility, had proceeded from the United States; and ſo far as the ſtate of Vermont, to which I preſume his lordſhip principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that the perſuaſion was not ill founded. For notwithſtanding the poſitive aſſurances, which I received from your predeceſſor, on the 9th of July, 1792, in anſwer to my letter of the 5th of the ſame month, of the determination of the general government to diſcourage and repreſs the encroachments, which the ſtate and individuals of Vermont had committed, on the territory occupied by his majeſty's garriſons, I aſſert with confidence, that not only thoſe encroachments have never been in any manner repreſſed, but the recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity, have been committed. Indeed, if this aſſertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark that though the ſpace of fifty days elapſed between my letter of the 10th of March 1794, upon this ſubject, and your anſwer of the 29th of April, 1794, * you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then ſtated, and which I now expreſsly repeat.

"In regard to your declaration that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a Britiſh regiment, in order to build a fort there," I had no intelligence that ſuch an event has actually occured. But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place, in which you aſſert that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpoſe, of protecting ſubjects of his majeſty reſiding in diſtricts depending on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortreſs from being ſtreightened by the approach of the American army; to either of which caſes I imagine that the principle of the *ſtatus quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in diſcuſſion between the two countries ſhall be concluded, will ſtrictly apply. In order, however, to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumſtance, I ſhall immediately tranſmit copies of your letter, and of this anſwer, as well to the governor-general of his majeſty's poſſeſſions in North-America, and the governor of Upper Canada, as to his majeſty's miniſters in England, for their reſpective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I muſt be permitted to obſerve that I have conſtrued to the unrepreſſed and continued aggreſſions of the ſtate of Vermont, alone, the perſuaſion of lord Dorcheſter, that they were indicative of an exiſting hoſtile diſpoſition in the United States againſt Great-Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual ſtate of war on their part. If I had been deſirous of recurring to other ſources of diſquietude, I might, from the alluſion of his lordſhip to the conduct of this government toward the ſea," have deduced other motives of apprehenſions on which, from the ſolicitude you evince to eſtabliſh a "contraſt between the temper obſerved on your part towards us, and on our part towards you," I might have conceived myſelf juſtified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleſton, at the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, and which were allowed not only to depart from the port, not only with the conſent but under the expreſs permiſſion of the governor of South-Carolina.

I might have adverted to the prizes made by thoſe privateers, of which the *legality* was in ſome meaſure admitted by the refuſal of this government to reſtore ſuch as were made antecedently to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permiſſion granted by this government to the commanders of French ſhips of war, and of privateers, to diſpoſe of their prizes by ſale in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, Le Petit Democrat, (now La Cornelia,) and Le Carmagnole, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which, in conſequence of my remonſtrances, and of the aſſurances I received, I concluded would have been diſmantled, but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York armed, and now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to ſea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has obſerved towards the powers combined againſt France, in the enforcement of the embargo; for while the veſſels of the former are ſubjected to the reſtrictions of that meaſure, thoſe of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton road, tho' three weeks had elapſed ſubſequently to the impoſition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to ſupport an enemy whom we are ſeeking to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which his majeſty's ſhips of war, and officers in his majeſty's ſervice, have, ſince the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, experienced in the American ports. And laſtly, I might have adverted to the unparallelled inſult which has been recently offered, at New-Port, Rhode-Iſland, (not by a lawleſs collection of the people, but) by the governor and council of that ſtate, to the Britiſh flag, in the violent meaſures purſued towards his majeſty's ſloop of war Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom ſhe was commanded.

I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon theſe points, becauſe I am not diſpoſed to conſider them, and have before ſtated, as *neceſſary* elucidations of the immediate object of your letter, and much leſs to urge them, in their preſent form, as general topics of recrimination. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

No. III.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Randolph, dated the 29th of April laſt, which is referred to as above by the miniſter of Great-Britain; it was yeſterday read in the houſe of repreſentatives, as introductory to the reading of the communication from Mr. Hammond.

* *Vide infra No. III.*

SIR, Philadelphia, April 29, 1794.

VERY ſoon after the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, I took more than one opportunity of mentioning to you verbally, that the government of the United States was ſincere and conſtant in its determination to fulfil its aſſurances concerning the diſtricts occupied by the Britiſh troops, and the acts of violence ſaid to be committed under the authority of the ſtate of Vermont on the perſons and property of Britiſh ſubjects reſiding under the protection of your garriſons.

I indeed promiſed to give you an anſwer in writing at an earlier day than this. But being anxious to obtain particular information from a gentleman who was in town, well acquainted with the places to which you refer, and from ſome accident, not being able as yet to lay my hands upon the letter of Mr. Jefferſon to you, on the 9th July, 1792, I was hopeful that my perſonal declarations to you, would continue to receive ſuch full confidence, as to afford ſufficient opportunity for the moſt particular inquiry. But being diſappointed in ſeeing that gentleman, I think it beſt to anſwer your letter without further delay.

I have it in charge from the preſident of the United States, again to aſſure you, that his purpoſe to cultivate harmony with your nation, and to prevent the meaſures of which you complain in the above letters, continues unchanged. Orders will therefore be immediately repeated upon this point, to repreſs the violences which you ſtate, and they ſhall be accompanied with an injunction, to uſe againſt the refractors every coertion which the laws will permit. We have received no intelligence of the particular facts to which you refer; but to prevent all unneceſſary circuity, in firſt inquiring into them, and next tranſmitting to this city the reſult, the proper inſtructions will be given to act without waiting for further directions.

In theſe meaſures, Sir, you will ſee a real diſpoſition in us to friendſhip and good neighbourhood; and I ſhall be juſtified by your own recollection, when I claim the merit of having been uniform to the ſame demonſtrations. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, miniſter plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN COUNCIL, MAY 23, 1794.

THE board being in poſſeſſion of the returns from the counties of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's and the city of Annapolis, of an election lately held for the choice of a repreſentative of the third diſtrict in the congreſs of the United States, to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of the honourable J. F. MERCER, Eſquire, by which it appears that the honourable G. DUVALL, Eſquire, was choſen without oppoſition; therefore it is declared, that the ſaid G. Duvall, is duly elected a repreſentative of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States.

GIVEN in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1794.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate on Cheſepeake-Bay, between Sandy Point and the mouth of Severn river, containing about the quantity of 150 acres of ſtrong level LAND, bounded on the eaſt by the bay, and on the weſt by Scocher's creek, which laſt affords a very good harbour for veſſels. There is on ſaid land ſome very valuable white oak timber, and a quantity of marſh, which with care and attention will produce a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a ſmall dwelling, and an apple orchard.

Any perſon inclining to barter for, or purchaſe the above property, it is expected would wiſh to view the land, therefore a further deſcription is unneceſſary.

Mr. James Moſs, living adjoining the premiſes, will ſhew the ſame to any perſon wiſhing to ſee it. An indiſputable title in fee ſimple will be given to the purchaſer, by *Lancelot Warfield*. For terms apply to colonel *Elijah Robaſſon*, on Magothy, or the ſubſcriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794. 1

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CRACKELS, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to take notice, that unleſs payment is made by the firſt of June next, ſuits will be commenced againſt them without reſpect to perſons.

1X MARY CRACKELS, Executrix.

THE co-partnerſhip of ALEXANDER and LONG diſſolved the firſt inſtant, they therefore requeſt all perſons, againſt whom they have claims, to make payment before the 10th of June, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought.

3 W. ALEXANDER, K. LONG.

Annapolis, May 11, 1794.

IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, May 27, 1794.

The reverend Leonard Neale, againſt Michael Jenifer Stone, guardian to Frederick Stone.

THE ſaid Leonard Neale having long ſince entered his caveat in this office, againſt the ſaid Frederick Stone's certificate of a tract of land called MORBERLY ENLARGED, in Charles county lying, and the ſaid Neale having never proſecuted the ſaid caveat, but as it is ſaid, having long ſince left the ſtate; it is ordered and adjudged, that unleſs the ſaid Neale, or his legal repreſentative, ſhall appear in the land-office on the third Monday of December next, agreeably to a ſubpœna this day iſſued out of the chancery court, and then and there ſupport his caveat aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be then diſmiſſed; provided that the ſaid ſubpœna be regularly returned by the ſheriff of Charles county; and provided a copy of this order be inſerted, at leaſt three times ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth of June next.

Teſt. JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the ſixteenth inſtant, a bright yellow negro man by the name of HARRY, he is about twenty-ſix years of age, (a white man was his father) very tall and gangling, of a pleaſant countenance, and ſpeaks free, his ankles appear as if they have been out of joint, with the ball of his heels under them, the nob of the broad part of his left foot cut off through the joint of his great toe, twenty months paſt, and now ſore, which occaſions him to limp, a ſcar on the flat of (I think) his left foot and toes, occaſioned by the cut of an axe, and his great toes ſtands much off. He was born the property of *James John Mackall*, deceaſed, of Calvert county, and afterwards belonged unto captain *Richard Parran*, deceaſed, of ſaid county, whoſe eſtate I purchaſed him out of; he is handy and ingenious, part of a ſhoemaker and carpenter, a good cooper and blackſmith, and forging of keys with the long and frequent uſe of them, has occaſioned his elopement, he is clear of truth, ſenſible and a great deceiver, but ſo remarkable that I think he cannot paſs by deception, it is ſuſpected that he will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and travel a diſtance. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and brings him home, if taken ten miles diſtance *fifteen ſhillings*, if fifty *thirty ſhillings*, and if one hundred the above reward, and reaſonable charges, otherwiſe, if taken ten miles and ſecured in a gaol, ſo that I get him again, *five ſhillings*, if fifty *fifteen ſhillings*, and if one hundred *twenty ſhillings*, excluſive of what the law allows, paid by

JOHN MACKALL.

St. Mary's, 19th May, 1794. 1 6 9/42

Extract from the proceedings of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 15th of May, 1794.

"RESOLVED, That this board meet on the firſt day of July next, for the purpoſe of appointing an ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR of GRAMMAR and ENGLISH, who ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, at the rate of £.150 *per annum*, to be paid quarterly.

Teſt. 2 A. C. HANSON."

N. B. It is neceſſary that the ſaid ASSISTANT be acquainted with the *Latin language* and *every branch of arithmetic*, and that he *write a fair good plain hand*.

Richard Tootell and Co.

Reſpectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county:

THOUGH he intends to the Weſt-Indies, the company will open a large and general aſſortment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber of all kinds, cord wood, oyſter ſhells, for lime, for which they will give the HIGHEST PRICE; he wants NEGROES of all kinds, buys and ſells horſes, &c.

Annapolis, May 21, 1794. 2

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the ſubſcribers mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Saint-Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the ſaid county, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in ſaid county, on Saint-Clement's Bay, according to the directions of the act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

2

May 19th, 1794.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the ſecond June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE perſonal property belonging to the deceaſed, conſiſting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; alſo about SIX HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of ſale CASH.

Thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid Cartwright, are deſired to produce them for ſettlement, and ſuch as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY AND JAMES KILGOUR, } Attornies for Elizabeth K. Cartwright, the adminiſtratrix.

April 20th, 1794. 5X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in ſaid county, viz. BACHELOR'S HARBOUR and SWAN HARBOUR, agreeable to an act of aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER, RICHARD SMITH.

May 2, 1794. 4X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up by the firſt day of July next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

JEREMIAH ADDERTON, 2.
John Allen Thomas, 1.
Benjn. Maſſuy, Kent county, eaſtern ſhore, 1.
Nicholas D. Greene, 1.
William Drury, 1.
Joſeph Gough, 1.
Jas. Hopewell, Eſq; 1.
Jane Payne, 1.
John Smith, 1.
James Thompſon, conſtable, 1.
Nichs. Lewis Sewall, 1.
Thomas Watts, 1.
Edmund Plowden, Eſq; 1.
Jno. Riley, 1.
Revd. Francis Walker, 1.
Geo. Clerk Tabbs, 1.
James Daffin, 1.
Thomas Reeder, jun. 1.
Philip Key, Eſq; 1.

CLEMENT SEWELL, D. P. M.

9X

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1794. 3

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes on Saturday the 21ſt of June, 1794, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A LOT of GROUND in Pig-Point, on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about one acre, late the property of JOSEPH WALKER, deceaſed; on a part of this lot is a large ſtore houſe, with four rooms below, to wit: a ſtore room, two compting-rooms, and a lumber room; there is a large cellar underneath, and a room for grain, &c. above. There is likewiſe on this lot another convenient ſtore houſe, and a ſmall tenement which has been occaſionally uſed as a ſtore and as a dwelling. This property will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may be determined on at the ſale. A credit will be given on the following terms; the purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber *as truſtee*, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money within one year, and the reſidue within two years from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt to commence from that time. And, by virtue of the ſame decree, will be offered at public ſale, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Tueſday the 24th day of June, 1794, a parcel of ground in the ſaid town, conſiſting of parts of ſeveral lots, on which is an old dwelling houſe, and ſome out houſes; and in another part of the town a convenient brick ſtore, with compting-room, a granary above, and a good cellar, late the property of the ſaid Joſeph Walker. Theſe lots will be ſold ſeparate, on the ſame terms as are above mentioned. The ſale of the firſt will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-houſe, and of the latter at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1794. 2

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of June, 1794,

A TRACT of LAND, called *Blue Plains*, and a ſmaller one adjoining, called *Addiſon's-Contrivance*, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies nearly oppoſite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe and dairy, a good tobacco houſe and barn. There is on another part of the land a tenement, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe (with ſuitable out houſes), at preſent occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. Theſe tracts, with the improvements, will be ſold together, on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, *as truſtee*, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt, within one year, and the remainder, with legal intereſt, within eighteen months from the day of ſale.

A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and further particulars reſpecting the conveyance and time of giving poſſeſſion, will be made known at the ſale, which will be at three o'clock, P. M. at the tavern above deſcribed. 2 WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

Upper Marlborough, May 20th, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:
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